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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT

For the first time within the memory of civilized man, county government was made the subject of a state-wide conference, at Schenectady, N. Y., November 14-15, 1914. The proceedings of this conference have just been published and comprise some dozen addresses by specially qualified men on various phases of county administration, and proposals for its reform. All the speakers agreed that county government, at least in New York state, was a proper subject for treatment at the hands of the constitutional convention to the end that administrative responsibility and more effective popular control might be established.

Among the subjects treated at this conference were county audit, county charities, county courts, tax administration and county constabulary. Copies of this pamphlet may be had by addressing the writer at 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

County government as a field of critical and constructive study has been opened up in a number of political science magazines. Among this number may be counted the January number of *Political Science Quarterly*, directed particularly to the needs of the New York constitutional convention, and the August, 1914, number of *The American Political Science Review*.

A number of organizations in different parts of the country are, from time to time, making important contributions to the subject. The Tax Association of Alameda County, 803 Oakland Bank of Savings Building, Oakland, Cal., the Citizens Federation of Hudson County, 537 Summit Ave., Jersey City, the Bureau of Public Efficiency, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, the Westchester County Research Bureau at White Plains, the Civic League of Cleveland and the National Short Ballot Organization, 381 Fourth Ave., New York, have produced studies of various county offices, methods and forms of organization. The relation of county government to charities and corrections has been detailed from time to time in the *Survey*.

The only book on the whole subject to date is the volume of *THE ANNALS* for May, 1913.

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### NOTES

BÖHM-BAWERK, EUGEN VON. *Kapital und Kapitalzins*. Pp. xxxv, 747. Price, M. 18. Innsbruck: Verlag-Abteilung der Wagner'schen k. k. Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1914.

The original editions of this monumental treatise appeared in 1884. Most Americans know it in English translation. A second edition appeared in 1900.

This gave attention to aspects of current economic theory. The present, final edition brings the discussion down to date. Much of this is controversial in tone; but in the discussion of individual views, Böhm-Bawerk never forgets that he is writing a *history* of interest theories.

Brinton, Willard C. *Graphic Methods for Presenting Facts*. Pp. xii, 371. Price, \$4.00. New York: Engineering Magazine, 1914.

This book was written with the idea of furnishing a handbook of graphic statistics for the use of persons who may not have had technical training in statistics, but who constantly have need of correct methods of presenting data in graphic form. It is so arranged that the substance of the book may be obtained by examination of the illustrations and titles without reference to the text. Brief criticism is offered in the subtitles and a fuller criticism in the main text. This is the first volume which has been devoted exclusively to the field of graphic presentation and the results are well worth the attention of students of statistics.

Colson, M. *Railway Rates and Traffic*. Translated from *Transports et Tarifs* (3d Ed. 1907) Ed. by Charles Travis. Pp. viii, 195. London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1914.

One of the standard works on railroad traffic and rates is Mr. C. Colson's *Transports et Tarifs*, the first edition of which was issued in 1892. This is a translation by Messrs. Charles Travis, L. R. Christie and G. Leedam of portions of the third edition which was issued in 1907, thereby making it more readily available in English-speaking countries. Part I, which deals with the economic considerations determining freight charges, although based upon the French viewpoint, contains a clear statement of rate principles very similar to those which have long been expounded by the traffic men of American railroads. Parts II and III contain a description of freight rates in France, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Belgium. Part IV contains Mr. Colson's general conclusions.

Croce, Benedetto. *Historical Materialism and the Economics of Karl Marx*. Pp. xxiii, 188. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

It is the purpose of these essays to disentangle the true from the false in the discussion of Marxism. Croce is a critical Hegelian, and because of this Hegelian background, he is able to solve many difficulties in Marx arising out of his relation to Hegel. Croce reaches the conclusion that Marx was an economist and not a moralist, and that the moral judgments of socialists are quite distinct from any scientific examination of economic processes. As for the labor exploitation theory, Croce shows that after the elimination of private capital, which can be collectivised, there still remain obstinate individual differences of ability which cannot be collectivised. A monopoly element of this sort is likely to be a permanent one under any scheme of social organization.

Dawson, William H. *Municipal Life and Government in Germany*. Pp. xvi, 507. Price, \$3.75. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

DRYSDALE, C. V. *The Small Family System: Is It Injurious or Immoral?* Pp. 119. Price, \$1.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1914.

The author has collected the evidence and made a strong defense of the voluntary limitation of the birth-rate. Contrary to public pronouncements on the subject, he finds clergymen and physicians uniting with public citizens generally not only in practicing but also in approving voluntary limitation of the size of families. Instead of considering it unhealthful or immoral; he regards it as the solution of the problems of poverty, sickness, crime and immorality. The book is a strong defense of neo-Malthusianism.

ELIOT, THOMAS D. *The Juvenile Court and the Community.* Pp. xv, 234. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This book attempts to forecast the development of the juvenile court, and to analyze the proper functions of a community on behalf of its neglected children. The purpose of this analysis is to further progress toward a more logical and coherent juvenile court procedure.

The author has personally visited most of the leading juvenile courts of the country. He gives interesting and valuable facts about detention homes, police, politics, volunteers, clinics, and, in general, the present status of these several courts. For this reason, as well as for the statement of its main thesis, it is suggestive and timely.

FERRERO, GUGLIELMO. *Between the Old World and the New.* Pp. vii, 383. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

Though written earlier, this volume follows the publication in America of *Ancient Rome and Modern America* by the same author. In this the author presents in dialogue form the general theme, viz., the conflict of ideals; the different concepts of progress, etc., between European and American civilization. His characters are both real and fictitious. His discussions cover a wide range of economic, social and philosophical subjects. The book is a most fascinating combination of the discussion of up-to-date ideas in an ancient literary form.

FURLONG, CHARLES W. *The Gateway to the Sahara* (New and Enlarged Edition). Pp. xxx, 363. Price \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

This attractive account of Tripoli, first published in 1909, has been enlarged by the addition of two new chapters on the Italian Conquest. To the book that so well has described the physical features of this interesting land, the odd and fascinating customs of the people, its industries, commerce, and economic resources, is now added the latest events concerned with the Italian occupation. The changes that have been brought about by the process of colonization are described and the difficult problems Italy has to meet, if the colony is to be of economic value—problems of water supply, labor, agriculture, administration, etc.,—are discussed.

GETTELL, R. G. *Problems in Political Evolution.* Pp. iv, 400. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1914.

Not laying any claim to originality of subject matter, this work will prove valuable to readers who wish a general survey of some of the more important

problems of political science. Most of the topics discussed lie in the field of political theory, though by no means all involve primarily questions of political evolution. The authorities used cover a wide field and range far beyond those cited in the average elementary work on politics. There is no attempt, however, to make the treatment exhaustive, the author's intent evidently being to give only a general review based on the standard recognized authorities. In the use of references authors are mentioned only by surname and frequently though specific points are under discussion the citation is only the work without chapter or page. It is to be regretted that the volume contains no critical bibliography to guide the reader in further study in the fields covered.

GOLDER, F. A. *Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850*. Pp. 368. Price, \$5.00. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1914.

There are few fields more unexplored than the history of Russian expansion on the Pacific. Dr. Golder's study is based on original sources and presents a highly interesting account of a number of phases of this movement culminating in the voyages of Behring and the exploration of the Alaskan coast. Under analysis of the original documents the exploits of these pioneers lose much of their romance but nothing of their interest as examples of daring and hardihood. Most of the heroes become men of very ordinary and often brutal impulses. Plunder bulks larger than fame or devotion to the spread of the empire. There are some welcome exceptions among those whose interest in the expeditions was scientific rather than mercenary.

Those who are interested in the growth of the power of the Russian empire, especially in its effect on the early history of our outlying territory, Alaska, will find this monograph of decided value.

GRAHAM, STEPHEN. *With Poor Immigrants to America*. Pp. xviii, 306. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is a volume of tramp travel sketches of a journey made by the author from London to Chicago and is similar in character to a former work, *With the Russian Pilgrims to Jerusalem*. Only in the steerage of the giant Cunarder from London to New York is the story directly connected with immigrants. The description of the tramp from New York to Chicago is written in a most pleasing style and is filled with glimpses into American home life, industry, customs and ideals, with a charming mixture of the author's individual psychology. Incidentally, the "poor immigrant," and especially the Russian immigrant, figures in the narrative. Observations of American life by an Englishman are always interesting reading.

HOLLAND, A. W. *Germany*. Pp. viii, 312. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Mr. Holland gives us a brief, readable sketch of the rise of the peoples now included in the German empire. The story ends abruptly with the Franco-Prussian war. Only about ten pages treat of the remarkable expansion of national life in the last forty-five years. While the volume gives a background on the

whole well-balanced, for a study of present-day Germany it lacks the interest which a book would have which discussed the life of our own generation. In a book intended to inform the general public on the development and position of a great modern nation, the neglect of present-day economic and political developments is hard to excuse.

HULME, E. M. *The Renaissance, The Protestant Revolution and the Catholic Reformation in Continental Europe*. Pp. 589. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Century Company, 1914.

This book, besides offering distinct attractions to all who are interested in the subject, should prove a valuable text for advanced college classes. Every important phase of development from the close of the thirteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century, whether intellectual, religious, economic, political, or artistic, is carefully reviewed. Arrangement and proportion are excellent, the style is unpretentious and direct and the flow of ideas clear, while an abundance of interesting and well-selected detail pleasantly softens the outline. One wonders at times whether personal portraiture would not have contributed to the more exact explanation of complex personalities which the author clothes in ideas and actions alone; but so great and so admirable has been the work of condensation that little ground for complaint remains. From the teachers' point of view one must deprecate the absence of any bibliographical lists and of the occasional footnotes which might have qualified such debatable statements as those concerning the attitude of Erasmus toward the church (p. 355) and his indifference to financial support (p. 221). That the author's obligations to his master are even greater than his dedication would lead one to assume has been pointed out elsewhere; and this inadvertence is the more to be regretted in that he has built with such marked skill upon the great foundations which he was fortunate enough to possess.

JAMES, HERMAN G. *Applied City Government*. Pp. viii, 105. Price, 75 cents. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1914.

A handbook on the principles and practices of city charter making, giving terse, pertinent discussions of the more important parts of charters, with a draft of a model charter provision for each of the subjects discussed. These subjects include powers, nomination methods (in which the author recommends the preferential ballot), the recall and direct legislation (for which the author feels that a petition of 35 per cent of the city's voters should be required), the form of government (essentially commission), the administrative officers, the city's finances, the budget and budgetary procedure, restrictions on bonds and franchises. Not all would agree with many of the recommendations, such, for instance, as that citizens should have "daily opportunities for hearings" on any matters in the budget in which they are interested during "a period of two weeks." All would probably agree that responsibility for the budget should be centered in the mayor, but in the average small city certainly daily hearings of two weeks' duration would scarcely be necessary. Franchises, says the author, as well as bond issues, should be subject to popular ratification. The volume is to be commended to all interested in practical charter-making.

JUDSON, KATHARINE B. (Compiled by). *Selected Articles on Government Ownership of Telegraph and Telephone*. Pp. xl, 204. Price, \$1.00. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. H. Wilson Company, 1914.

LEWIN, H. G. *British Railway System*. Pp. vii, 67. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

Mr. Lewin's book on the *British Railway System* contains an outline of the early development of British railways from their first beginnings to the year 1844. Its value lies principally in (1) its historical maps and discussion, and (2) its bearing upon the proposed nationalization of British railroads. Railroad nationalization in the absence of additional legislation is based upon an act of the year 1844 which empowered the state after the lapse of twenty-one years from date of charter to purchase any railroad constructed after the enactment of this law.

It is Mr. Lewin's purpose to show that numerous roads were chartered and built prior to 1844 and that "in the event of state purchases, the terms and arrangements with regard to these lines would have to be subject to entirely new legislation."

LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. *The Governments of France, Italy and Germany*. Pp. vii, 217. Price, \$1.25. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914.

A separate publication of several chapters of the standard work by President Lowell on the Governments and Parties of Continental Europe has been issued by the Harvard University Press. Some of the most important portions of the two volumes have been made available for general reading and regular class use. The chapters of the larger work, all selected from volume 1 of the series, are as follows: Chapter I, France: Institutions; Chapter II, France: Parties; Chapter III, Italy: Institutions; Chapter V, Germany: Structure of the Empire.

The recent work is a reprint of the original material with certain minor changes and modifications. Among these is the omission of approximately twenty-five pages relating to the history of political parties in the Third Republic. The note relating to administrative courts (pp. 59 and 60) has been revised and there is also a slight revision relative to the number and duration of French cabinets (pp. 127-128 original volume; 104-105 the revised copy).

It is to be regretted that President Lowell has not revised more completely the material contained in his very able presentation of European governments. The fact that this material can be reissued with so few changes shows in a marked degree the thoroughness and comprehensiveness with which the subject was covered in its original presentation and accounts for the fact that this work has since its appearance, remained the standard treatment of the governments and parties of Continental Europe.

MCCALL, SAMUEL W. *The Life of Thomas B. Reed*. Pp. xiii, 303. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

The figure of Thomas Brackett Reed stands out above that of any other congressman of his time. It is unavoidable for this reason that any biography of

him should subordinate the treatment of the merits of public questions to a discussion of his course in dealing with them. This the author has done in a way both discriminating and interesting. Reed's work in shaping the practical processes of government stands out in bold relief throughout.

MORSE, EDWARD LIND (Ed. by). *Samuel F. B. Morse: His Letters and Journals*. Pp. xxxvi, 988. Price, \$7.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1914.

An authoritative and well-balanced biography of the inventor of the telegraph, written by his son. The work abounds in extracts from letters, diaries and sketch-books that throw into clear relief the life of a man who would have been eminent in his day as a scientist and artist even if he had never attained fame as an inventor.

MUNRO W. B. *Selections from the Federalist*. Pp. vi, 202. Price, \$1.00. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1914.

Pertinent and typical excerpts from *The Federalist* on the dangers of disunion and the need of a strong federation; the inadequacy of the old confederation, and the difficulties encountered in framing the new constitution; the conformity of the new constitution to republican principles, and the justification of the military, diplomatic, commercial and other powers conferred upon the federal government; a comparison of the powers of federal and state governments; the system of checks and balances, including an examination of Montesquieu's Doctrine; the objection to a complete separation of powers, and the necessity for checks and balances.

The selections are chosen with judgment. The volume makes a splendid handbook for class-room and general use. In the introduction is a terse historical summary of the occasion for the letters and an estimate of their value.

PERRIS, GEORGE H. *The Industrial History of Modern England*. Pp. xix, 603. Price, \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1914.

This is not a dry recital of events, but an interpretation of the spirit of the economic history of Great Britain during the last one hundred and fifty years. The tone throughout is humanitarian. *Doctrinaire* political economy is consigned to the slag-heap, and a philosophy of social reform is made to appear in every chapter. "Unrestrained competition has proved a curse, not a blessing. . . . Society must be organized if the greatest good is to reach the greatest number."

PERRIS GEORGE H. *The War Traders*. Pp. viii, 168. Price, 1s. London: National Peace Council, 1914.

Mr. Perris presents in a series of brief chapters the evidence to show that the supplying of war materials has become internationalized. He shows that the armament trust has systematically set out to exaggerate the consciousness of nationalism and to stimulate the building of dreadnoughts and the outfitting of armies for defense, all of which plays into the hands of the trust which supplies



all parties with the instruments of destruction. War scares are hatched whenever contracts are needed, old "models" are rapidly replaced by newer and more destructive and powerful cannon and battleships while the common people pay the cost. These arguments are an illuminating supplement to the arguments presented in Mr. Norman Angel's *The Great Illusion*.

ROSENBLATT, BERNARD A. *The Social Commonwealth*. Pp. 189. Price, \$1.00. New York: Lincoln Publication Corporation, 37 E. 28th Street, 1914.

"Is it possible for us to construct new 'Cities of Refuge' for those thousands of honest workers who do not find a place in our cumbersome economic system?" With such a question in mind the author lays plans for a "labor commonwealth" where a haven of safety is offered. In addition he proposes an "industrial commonwealth" which will compete with present-day industries thereby decreasing the cost of necessities and automatically fixing a maximum price for consumers. Coupling the two plans he establishes his "Social Commonwealth." The book is interesting in that it beams with the spirit of utopianism. The reader, however, is constantly in doubt as to whether our human kind ever can be shaped into the ideal moulds the author outlines.

ROYCE, JOSIAH. *War and Insurance*. Pp. xlviii, 96. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

STRUNSKY, ROSE. *Abraham Lincoln*. Pp. xxxv, 331. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

It has not been the purpose of the author of this book on Lincoln to discover new material, but rather to present Lincoln in a "new historical perspective." The author seems to have been impressed with the thought of Lincoln as a man rather than as a statesman or as the "great liberator." She has viewed Lincoln as "part and parcel of his class, the small homesteader, who claimed an equal opportunity in the virgin forests." It is doubtful whether much is to be gained by emphasizing the life and times of Lincoln before the debate between Lincoln and Douglas made Lincoln a national character. Nevertheless, the book is well done and on the whole well balanced. The criticism here made applies to the first third of the volume. In the latter two-thirds of the work, Lincoln's constructive statesmanship is presented in a clear and accurate manner.

TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE. *Essays Political and Historical*. Pp. 306. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914.

Over half of this volume of essays is composed of studies of the operations of Cornwallis and Howe during the Revolutionary War. There is a very sketchy discussion of the relation of the United States to the arbitration movement and a well-balanced popular presentation of the development and importance of diplomacy as a profession. The treatment of the treaty obligations of the United States relating to the Panama Canal is too brief and categorical to give a proper appreciation of disputed points. A chapter on some modern developments of

international law emphasizes the protection of citizens abroad and the rules of the Declaration of Paris. The best discussion is that of the European attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine.

TREXLER, HARRISON ANTHONY. *Slavery in Missouri, 1804-1865*. Pp. viii, 259. Price, \$1.25. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1914.

This is another of the useful monographs from the careful researches of Johns Hopkins. The negro population increased steadily both by immigration and natural increase until in 1860 there were 3,572 free colored, 114,931 slaves as compared with 1,063,489 whites. As an economic factor, slavery was largely a domestic rather than a commercial system. The "slave before the law," though not always a chattel, had no property nor few other rights. The social status was about that of slaves in Virginia and Kentucky. There was considerable anti-slavery sentiment which made the slavery issue a cause of division in the churches and of a long bitter contention in politics. New light is thrown on Senator Benton's opposition to slavery and his political downfall as well as the part of Missourians in pushing "squatter sovereignty" through Congress and in trying to place Kansas and Nebraska in the slave column. A chapter on manumission, colonization and emancipation closes the discussion. A valuable bibliography, mainly of original material, is attached.

VECCHIO, GIORGIO DEL. (Translated by John Lisle.) *The Formal Bases of Law*. Pp. lvii, 412. Price \$4.50. Boston: Boston Book Company, 1914.

WICKWARE, FRANCIS G. (Ed.) *American Year Book for 1914*. Pp. xviii, 862. Price, \$3.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1915.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD HUNTINGTON. *The Question of Alcohol*. Pp. 127. Price, 75 cents. New York: The Goodhue Company, 1914.

Dr. Williams discusses the "other side" of the alcohol question with a sanity and freedom from prejudice sure to be welcome to those who, like himself, have been appalled at the flood of unscientific literature on the subject. His book is a plea for the presentation of scientific truth about alcohol, and three of its five chapters are given to weighing and analyzing certain sweeping statements of "reformers" in regard to the relation of the use of alcohol to crime, insanity and disease. The author criticizes sharply the so-called "temperance instruction" given in our schools and shows that much of it is based on unverified conclusions and, through gross exaggeration, is apt to defeat its very purpose. In the chapter on *The Drug Habit Menace*, Dr. Williams shows that the use of habit-forming drugs is increasing at an alarming rate, especially among the illiterate negroes and whites of those states that have laws prohibiting the sale of liquor.

The conclusions the author arrives at are definitely constructive in character. He repeats the often-demonstrated fact that legislation proves of little value except as it is supported by the opinion of an intelligent majority in the community. He urges that we cease to regard the alcoholic as an offender, and advises that plans be made for the medical treatment of this as of other diseases. He

advocates the Scandinavian plan for grading the licenses for the sale of liquor and agrees that certain strict regulations should be enforced in regard to the sale to minors and drunkards. Most important of all, he believes that the municipality, aided by the churches, and philanthropic bodies, must provide counter attractions in the way of recreation centres, gymnasias, etc., that will in time crowd out the saloon. Certainly the book is thought-provocative and more than worth an hour's study.

WITHERS, HARTLEY. *Poverty and Waste*. Pp. ix, 180. Price, \$1.25. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1914.